Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.
Dr. Channing.

[BY BURTON CRAIGE.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....MONDAY SEPTEMBER 3, 1832. [VOL., XIII.....NO. 638.

TERMS.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published once a week at Two Dollars per annum, if paid within three months; or *two dollars and fifty cents, if paid at any other time within the year. No Paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the Editor's discretion.—No subscription will be received for a less time than one year.*

A failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, one month before the expiration of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

Any person procuring six solvent subscribers to the Carolinian, shall have a seventh paper gratis.

Advertising at the usual rates.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they will not be attended to.

☞ These terms will be strictly adhered to.

Debate in the British House of Commons.

A gentlemen in this place has received the "London Spectator" of 30th June, which he has been so good as to loan to us, and from which we make the following extract, presenting a short sketch of a debate in the British House of Commons, on the subject of Poland. What a miscreant, what a heartless, bloody *tyrant*, the Emperor of Russia must be! Well has Nicholas been compared to Nero.

[Ed. Western Car.]

6. Poland. On Thursday, Mr. C. Fergusson moved for the production of a copy of the Imperial manifesto respecting Poland, dated the 26th February last, and of organic statue which accompanied it.—After a lengthened comment on the treaty of 1814, by the terms of which, he contended, the independence of Poland was guaranteed,—Mr. Fergusson went on to notice some of the atrocities lately perpetrated in that country.

It was of course known to the house, that of the twenty-four General Officers who had been arrested in Poland, not more

soldiers of Poland were also included in the amnesty, and yet it was also equally well known that they were marched in columns of ten, and linked together by bars of iron, to the remotest parts of Siberia. That was the treatment which they received at the hands of the clement Nicholas. The nobles of Poland encountered no better treatment—they were banished and degraded. The sentence of one Polish Prince was signed by Nicholas on the festival of his patron saint; and what was that sentence?—That he should be banished to Siberia, and that he should proceed thither on foot. That document was still in existence—that document, which enjoined that that illustrious Prince should march along with common soldiers to Siberia, and should encounter not only the privations of that dreadful climate, but the misery of a journey, thither on foot. The Princess, his mother, immediately on learning the sentence, proceeded to St. Petersburg, in the hope of procuring some mitigation of it; and what was the condition upon which the Emperor agreed that there should be some mitigation? The condition was, that the Prince should acknowledge that he had been led into the rebellion by the loss of reason consequent on the death of his wife. To this he replied, that he was a Pole; and that no consideration should induce him to acknowledge that he had ever devoted himself to the cause of Poland from any other motive than a deliberate conviction of the justice of her cause; and that that conviction was adopted under circumstances which would for ever render it impossible that he should admit the influence of any other sentiment than a strong sense of the injuries inflicted upon his beloved country. If any answer could have softened the decision of the tyrant, it was this; but the unfortunate Prince was subjected to all the rigours of his sentence. He would mention another case. The Russian soldiers were directed to take possession of all infants who might be left without parents; a grandfather was about to be robbed of a child, a female, not above eight years of age—he was seventy; he had been a fellow soldier of Kosciusko: he resisted with more than Roman heroism, and even Russian brutality was arrested in its career.

The despotism of Nicholas had not been confined within the boundaries of his own dominions --

A person named Tours was found in the dominions of the King of Hanover. The Russian Minister in Dresden demanded the surrender of Tours. It was alledged that he had been arrested in consequence, and his papers were taken from him. He should like to know if the fact were so!—By the treaty of Vienna, the King of Hanover was not bound to deliver up any person who was not charged with some crime; and indisputably, not the slightest charge was preferred against him.

It was evident from the whole conduct of Russia, that it was meant to denationalize Poland altogether; and that one of the objects proposed by the destruction of the Polish name, was the realization of that project of universal empire which Russia had so long cherished.

Lord Sandon seconded the motion. He observed, that Russia, by its late conduct, had effectually put an end to the arrangements entered into by the Congress of Vienna; and new ones might therefore be entered into whenever the high contracting parties saw fit.

He hoped that the time was not distant when the Crown of Poland would be declared independent, and when that country would be placed in such a situation as to enable her to fulfil her duties amongst the great family of the States of Europe.—In the consideration of such a question as that, he had the satisfaction to think there did not exist a second opinion, either in that House or in the nation at large. It had been contended, on the part of the Emperor of Russia, that the Poles had forfeited their right to a free constitution: as well might it be said that the people of Scotland, after the events of 1745, had forfeited all right to personal or political liberty.

Lord Palmerston, while declining to enter into any statement of the conduct of England in respect to the late events in Poland, to which he was not called by Mr. Fergusson's speech, felt bound to say, that the Government was by no means blind to the obligations of the Treaty of Vienna—

No man could entertain a doubt, that Great Britain possessed a full right to express a decided opinion upon the performance or the non performance of the stipulations contained in that treaty. Nevertheless, it could not be denied that England lay under no peculiar obligation, individually and independently of the other contracting parties, to adopt measures of direct interference by force.

In allusion to the case of Tours, he said—

He understood Tours to be a subject either of Prussia or of Saxony; and therefore the Hanoverian Government, arresting him, were merely performing a duty which it was not able to refuse. He did not conceive it to be his duty to make any further observations; and the more so, as he had already said he did not intend to re-

Nicholas, and she must at once be felt to view with disapprobation the conduct of one with whose friendship he had been honoured. He could not, however, with all his kindly feelings towards the Emperor, approve of his conduct towards the Poles. Lord Morpeth's speech is given at greater length in the *Chronicle* than in the other journals, though we must confess not more intelligibly. The following is the peroration *literatim*—

"If the design is on foot, and in active progress to annihilate the Polish nation, name, constitution, language—all but her immortal memory—the land of Casiners and Tigismunds, of Sobieski, and Teoshivshes, that had first resisted the torrent of Mahomedan invasion, and secured the liberties and religion of Europe; if her princes, and nobles, and senators, are consigned to the dungeons, the mines, the graves of Siberia; if her noble ladies travel to the foot of the Throne—and I am told their very presence has even sent a child into the festivities of the capital—and sat not for pardon, but for pity upon those whose fault it was to act with conscientious and heroic, though perhaps despairing devotion in the cause of their country, while they thought they had one—and that suit is denied them; if, while in confiscation and exile, they teach the course of her Czartoriskys and her Sangouches, her rising and spirited youth are daily drafted to swell the ranks of the Russian armies, and prepare new *Te Deums* for future triumphs over the freedom of the world; if, further—oh, crowning horror!—let it be well attested before we credit it—children are carried off to lose the memory of their noble country on the frozen banks of the Obe, or among the mountainous steeps of Caucasus; if these things be, we may, without much compromising ourselves, say that a case is made out for the energetic intervention of England and of Europe; we may, without much presuming, add, that whatever becomes of that intervention, great room is left for the righteous retribution of Heaven."

After a few words from Sir George Warrender and Lord Ebrington, in support of the motion, and in deprecation of the cruelties of Russia, Mr. O'Connell said—

Lord Morpeth had spoken of the gratification he felt in being known to the Emperor of Russia, and in having visited his Court. For his part, he should be ashamed of such acquaintance. If the Emperor of Russia had been a smaller and more insignificant person, it would have been considered a disgrace to hold any communication; but because he had a horde of three or four hundred thousand barbarians at his back, was that a reason why mankind should not treat him as he deserved, and execrate him on account of his crimes? The Barbarian conquer had violated the treaty regarding the Poles in a manner such as no treaty was ever violated before. The miscreant barbarian had violated all compact—had trampled on all rights; and was this Attila—this scourge of God—to found a new claim to the kingdom of Poland, because success had, by barbarian force, crowned his perfidy and infamy with trimph? It was a questton not of argument but of natural feeling.

Mr. Schonswar, Colonel Evans, Mr. G. Knight, Mr. Pigott, and Mr. Ruthven, condemned the conduct of Russia in strong terms.

Sir Robert Inglis objected to the strong language employed in speaking of the Emperor—

He was surprised that the right honourable Secretary opposite, and the other members of his Majesty's Government, should have suffered seven members to proceed with such language—(*Cries of "Hear, hear!" and "Suffered!"*)—he meant without notice. He considered such language to be a most improper use of the freedom of debate in that House.

Sir Robert afterwards said, that he had an opinion on the subject; which however he would reserve.

Lord Palmerston said, he greatly regretted Mr. O'Connell's language: but he did not conceive he had any right, or that it was his duty, to interrupt him.

Mr. Beaumont perfectly concurred with Mr. O'Connell, that the Emperor of Russia was a miscreant.

Mr. Hume agreed with Mr. Beaumont.

It was complained that the Emperor of Russia was called a miscreant; why he would call him a monster in human form. If he knew language by which he could more strongly express his detestation, he would use it. He wondered that Sir Robert Inglis should venture in that House to address a Minister of the Crown, and ask him why he suffered such language to be used there. Why, it was not in his power to prevent it.

Sir R. Inglis—"I said without notice."

Mr. Hume—"I ask what were the words to which the honourable member alluded?"

Sir Robert Inglis—"I stated the word—miscreant."

Mr. Hume—"And I repeat it, the word is too weak to express my feelings of detestation at the barbarities exercised towards Poland. I would ask, are the accounts of the conduct of Russia untrue, or [illegible] any thing greater by the Member for Kerry be untrue, let some member stand up in his place and deny it. If true, I ask any man possessing the feelings of a Briton, whether the language was not weak when compared to such atrocity that provoked it."

Mr. Wyse felt convinced, that by such a debate as the present, they were raising a powerful moral barrier to the encroachments of Russia.

Mr. Baring justified Sir Robert Inglis in deprecating the application of such terms as "miscreant" to the Emperor of Russia. He thought Ministers would have done well to stand forward and express their opinion of the impropriety of such phrasecology. He admitted the Polish rebellion to be most righteous, more especially as the man deputed to reign over them had been deprived of the Imperial crown of Russia for competency. He did not, however, see the necessity of England's sallying forth as a general redresser of wrongs, and embroiling herself in disputes with every nation that committed an act of injustice. However, he thought Government right in pressing upon Russia the fulfilment of the Treaty of Vienna; and he hoped much from the prudence and firmness of the Noble Lord about to proceed to St. Petersburg for that purpose.

Mr. Sheil said, Mr. Baring would have members

"Mince their words,

And mollify damnation with a phrase."

He should, however, give the allowance which he so freely took. He should pardon another for speaking of a miscreant on a throne, who described his fellow-citizens as "blackguards in the streets."—He asked how Sir Robert Inglis, whose language when describing the oppressors of the Vaudois was so glowing, had of a sudden adopted so meek a strain in speaking of the Emperor Nicholas?

When Mr. Sheil saw a man delegating his brother, into whom the spirit of Nero must have transmigrated—if there was a metempsychosis among despots—to tread the heart of Poland out; when he saw him betraying a nation of heroes into submission, and then transporting them to Siberia; shaving off the gray hair of nobles with the blood of Europe's saviours in their veins; degrading and enslaving women; sparing neither age nor sex, and trusting the hand of a ruthless and Herod like infanticide into the cradle of Polish childhood; when he saw him acting thus, and leaving himself nothing to add to damnation, he would not call him "miscreant,"—the word was poor and incommensurate with his depravity,—but exclaim, "Oh, thou art worse than words can give thee out!"

Sir *Robert Peel* deprecated the use of insulting language towards the Emperor, as tending to produce that irritation which so often led to war, between states. He denied that those who used it had any right to call themselves advocates of the Poles; the Poles had never, in the greatest heat of their struggle with Russia, indulged in such Billingsgate oratory. Sir Robert concluded by suggesting the addition of a copy of the Polish Constitution to the papers moved for;—which was agreed to.

From the Patriot and Shield.

Kissing and Sailor's Rights.—A new remedy for *impressment* has been discovered by the Irish girls. We receive the account via Australia, but the scenes are laid at a less remote point, and names and localities may enable one to veryfy the story if it should be doubted.

Halifax is a charming hospitable place. Its name is associated with so many pleasing recollections, that it never fails to extort another glass from the bottle which, having been gagged, was going to pass the night in the cellaret. But only say "Hallifax!" and it is like "open sesame?"—out flies the cork, and down goes a bumper to the "health of all good lasses!" I related in the last chapter an adventure with an Irish Guineaman, whose cargo my right honorable captain converted to the profitable uses of himself and his country. Another of these vessels had been fallen in with by some of our cruisers, and the cammander of his Majesty's sloop, the Humming-bird, made a selection of some thirty or forty stout Hibernians to fill up his own compliment, and hand over the surplus to the admiral—Short sighted mortals we all are, and captains of men-of-war are not exempt from human imperfection! How much, also, drops between the cup and the lip! There chanced to be on board of the same trader two very pretty Irish girls of the better sort of burgoice; they were going to join their friends at Philadelphia. The name of the one Judy, and of the other Maria. No sooner were the poor Irishmen informed of their change of destination, than they set up a bawl loud enough to make the scaly monsters of the deep seek their dark caverns. They rent the hearts of the kind hearted girls; and when the thorough bass of the males was joined by the sopranos and trebles of the women and children, it would have made Orpheus himself turn round and gape. "Oh, Miss Judy! Oh, Miss Maria! would you be so cruel as to see us poor creaturs dragged to sarvan of war, and not for to [illegible] make a word for us! A word to the captain wid your own pretty mouths, no doubt he would let us off." The young ladies, though doubting the powers of their own fascinations, resolved to make the experiment. So begging the Lieutenant of the sloop to give them a passage on board to speak with the captain, they added a small matter of finery to their dress and skipped into the boat like a couple of mountain kids, caring neither for the exposure of themselves nor the spray of the salt water, which, though it took the curls out of their hair, added a bloom of their cheeks, which, perhaps, contributed in no small degree to the success of their project.

There is something in the sight of a petticoat at sea that never fails to put a man into a good humour, provided he be rightly constructed. When they got on board the humming-bird, they were received by the captain. And pray, young ladies, said he, what may have procured me the honor of this visit. It was to beg a favor of your honor, said, Judy. And his horor will grant it too, said Maria; for I like the look of him. Flattered by this little shot of Maria's, the Captain said that nothing ever gave him more pleasure than to oblige the ladies; and if the favor they intended to ask was not utterly incompatible with his duty, that he would grant it.—Well, then, said Judy, will your honor give me back Pat Flannagan, that you have pressed just now? The Captain shook his head. He's no sailor, your honor; but a poor bog trotter; and he will never do you any good. The Captain again shook his head. Ask me any thing else, said he, and I will give it to you. Well, then, said Maria, give us Phelim O'Shaughnessy? The Captain was equally inflexible. Come, come, your honor, said Judy, we must not stand upon trifles now a-days; I'll give you a kiss, if you'll give me Pat Flannagan. And I another, said Maria, for Felim. The Captain had one seated on each side of him; his head turned like a dog vane in a gale of wind; he did not know which to begin with; the most ineffable good humour danced in his eyes, and the ladies saw at once that the day was their own. Such is the power of beauty, that this lord of the ocean was fain to strike to it. Judy laid a kiss on his right cheek; Maria matched it on his left; the captain was the happiest of mortals. When then, said he, you have your wish, take your two men for I'm in a hurry to make sail. It is sail ye are after making; and do ye mane to take all these pretty craturs away wid ye? No, faith, another kiss and another man. I am not going to relate how many kisses these lovely girls bestowed on this envied Captain.—If such are Captains' perquisites, who would not be a Captain? Suffice to say, they released the whole of their countrymen, and returned on board in triumph. The Lord Chancellor used to say, he always laughed at the settlement of pin money; as ladies were generally kicked out of it, or kissed out of it; but his lordship, in the whole course of his legal practice, never saw a Captain of a man of war kissed out of forty men by two pretty Irish girles. After this, who would not shout "Erin go bragh!"

The Leipsic Gazette states that the opinion is gaining ground at Vienna that the Cholera is entirely telluric, and created by mephitic vapours which are formed in the earth, and first communicated to the water. It was owing to this, it is said, that at Vienna the Cholera first broke out in the city, where the wells and fountains are deeper than in the suburbs. In the same manner the fact is accounted for that the Cholera often attacks many persons in one house, whilst in others it attacks nobody. The water of the latter is not saturated with the telluric miasma. In consequence of this hypothesis, many persons drink boiled water, they consider this as a preservative against the disease. From this supposition it is probable has arisen the generally prevailing belief among the people that the wells have been poisoned. In some places the poultry and pigeons died in great numbers. A mortality has also been remarked among the fish in several rivers. Numerous facts, moreover, prove that the Cholera follows the course of rivers, and breaks out chiefly in the neighborhood of waters.

There is certainly no end to the various theories which the Cholera seems likely to engender—it might be a gratification to see any two of them assimilate.

CIRCULAR OF MR. RENCHER

TO

HIS CONSTITUENTS,

OF THE

Tenth Congressional District of N. C.

Washington City, *July* 17, 1832.

Fellow-Citizens:

Congress has just closed one of the longest—most laborious, and most highly responsible sessions, that has been held for many years past, or that will probably be held for many years to come. I propose to submit to you a brief review of the most prominent subjects which have engaged our attention.

FINANCES.

Balance in the Treasury on 1st January, 1831, was	$6,014,539
The receipts into the Treasury during the year 1831, were—from customs, or duties on imports,	24,224,441
From the sale of the public lands,	3,210,815
From dividends on bank stock,	490,000
From indemnity under the Danish treaty, and incidental receipts,	601,563
Making an aggregate of	34,541,360
The expenditures for the year 1831, viz:	
Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous,	3,064,646
Military service, Indian affairs, and internal improvement,	6,943,238
Naval service, including its gradual improvement,	3,856,183
The public debt,	16,174,378
Making the total expenditures, for the year 1831,	30,038,446
And leaving in the treasury on 1st January, 1832,	4,502,914

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt was, on 1st January, 1831,	39,132,830
There was paid, during the last year,	16,174,317
Leaving the amout of the public debt, on 1st Jan'y. 1832,	24,322,200

The importations of the last year, as well as the sales of the public lands, were much larger than had been anticipated. The receipts into the treasury were, therefore, unusually large, and have enabled the administration to discharge a much larger amount of the public debt than had been expected. For the same reason, under the present able management of our finances, we shall be able, with the receipts and accruing duties of the present year, to discharge the whole debt. This will place our country free from a national debt, and ought, therefore, to relieve the people from an annual burthen of taxes, of twelve millions of dollars. This glorious event, so gratifying to every true patriot, has been looked to with peculiar interest and anxiety by the people of the south, and by none more so, than those whom I now address. We have looked to it with hope and expectation. We have hailed it as a great national jubilee, when the shackles thrown around our commerce, should be knocked off; when the taxes imposed upon the people should be reduced; when the poor man, as well as the rich, should have cause to rejoice; when the farmer and the merchant, as well as the mechanic, should feel his industry, and enterprise, stimulated and encouraged by an increase, in the price of the products of his labor, and a decrease in the price of the necessaries and conveniences of life; and when universal peace and prosperity should pervade our borders. That period has arrived. *The national debt may now be considered as paid off.* And let me ask, whether the reasonable hopes, and expectations of the people have been realized—whether congress have relieved the great body of the people from those burthens which justice, as well as the spirit of our free institutions demanded at our hands? On the contrary, we have submitted to an arrangement of the tariff, by which the heavy taxes heretofore imposed upon the necessaries of life, and upon the great body of the people are to be continued—I fear, to be perpetuated; & by which, the people of the south are to be oppressed and ground to the dust, I fear forever, to protect & enrich the capitalists, and manufacturers of more favored regions. This brings me to the consideration of—

THE TARIFF.

Much of our time and attention has been given to this great and interesting subject.

It is known that most of the revenue raised for the support of the Federal Government, is derived from taxes laid upon goods imported from foreign countries. These duties enhance the price of such goods, and ultimately fall upon those who consume them. The Tariff is, therefore, a system of indirect taxation. It has become a system of heavy taxation. But, as a system of taxation merely, the people, in no portion of the Union, have ever complained. Of the heavy burthens laid upon us, to supply the necessary wants of the government, we do not complain. It is the heavy burthens laid upon us for the support of northern manufacturers, of which we have always complained, and of which I know we shall never cease to complain, as long as a single spark of liberty warms our bosoms. A moderate revenue duty laid upon the foreign article, necessarily enhances the price of the domestic article, precisely in the same degree, and to the same amount, that it does the foreign article. We not only, therefore, pay the duty for revenue upon the foreign article, but we necessarily pay the same amount of duty for protection upon the domestic article. A revenue duty therefore however moderate, must afford a reasonable protection to the manufactures of the country. Of this incidental protection, we do not complain, while it is laid for the support of northern manufacturers [illegible] at it. In the [illegible] ment, those duties were [illegible] exceeding 12½ per cent. and always [illegible] er upon the luxuries of life, than upon the necessaries of life; because they were considered the most proper subjects of taxation. Such continued to be the policy of the goverument until 1816, when the nation had just emerged from a short but expensive war; crowned, indeed, with the laurels of victory, but laden with a heavy national debt. To discharge that debt, became at once an object of deep solicitude with the patriots of that day. They therefore increased the duties to an average of about 25 per cent., with a provision that, at the end of three years, they should be reduced; but still continue the higher duties upon the luxuries of life. In less, however, than three years, the manufacturing interest became too strong for the agricultural; and, instead of diminishing the taxes, as the national debt diminished, they have increased the taxes, as the national debt has decreased. And now that it is paid off, and it has become indispensably necessary to reduce the revenue of the country, how has it been done? By continuing, and, in some instances, increasing the present high and oppressive duties upon the necessaries of life, and remove altogether the taxes from the luxuries of life, and such as do not come in competition with their manufactures. While the tax upon salt has been continued at 100 per cent., that upon grapes, figs, raisins, macaronis, and such things, has been removed altogether. While the duty upon sugar and molasses has been continued at 100 per cent., that upon coffee, tea and chocolate has been entirely removed. And while coarse woollen and cotton goods, and iron, have been continued at from 40 to 100 per cent., silks and wines, of all descriptions, are admitted nearly free of duty. Such a system is the very reverse of that adopted by the immortal Washington, and his great compeers, who achieved our liberties, and laid the foundation of our government. It exempts from taxation such articles as are consumed by the wealthy and luxurious, while it lays heavy and oppressive burthens upon the necessaries of life, and such as are consumed by the poor and middling classes of society; and this is done, not to raise a revenue, but avowedly to protect the wealthy manufacturers of the country. Such a measure I considered totally inconsistent with the eternal principles of justice, and the spirit of a free government; and if I had stood alone, and certain that it was to be the last political act of my life, I should have gloried in recording my vote against it.

Such a modification is the very policy of the friends of the American System, more properly called the Chinese System. It has long been their object to throw the whole burthen of taxation upon such articles from abroad as come into competition with their manufactures; which are therefore called the "protected articles;" while

those they do not manufacture are called the "unprotected articles." This policy has always been deprecated by the people of the South, as unconstitutional and unequal, and destructive of their rights and prosperity. The reason is obvious. A tax laid upon the unprotected articles, goes into the Treasury, and imposes no additional burthen upon the community; while a duty laid upon the protected article, often imposes a burthen of three times that amount. In a former communication, to which I must here refer, I illustrated this position by a reference to the article of sugar. The duty upon sugar is 100 per cent. This duty enables the sugar planters of Louisiana to get so much more for the sugar they manufacture. That State manufactures double as much sugar as we import; and it requires but a small share of intelligence to perceive, that a tax of one dollar laid upon foreign sugar, imposes a burthen of two additional dollars upon the community, which is paid by them, not into the revenue of the country, but into the pockets of the sugar planters. The same is equally true of every other manufacturing interest, and of the whole manufacturing interest thus protected. We are told by the manufacturers, in their memorial to Congress, that the amount of goods manufactured in the United States, and thus enhanced in price by a duty upon foreign goods, is one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Take it at one hundred millions. The average protection is forty per cent. at least, which will give a protection of forty millions of dollars, paid by the people of the United States to protect and enrich the manufacturers of the country. The whole burthen is, therefore, sixty millions of dollars—twenty millions, at least, upon the foreign imports, for revenue, and forty millions to the manufacturers, for protection. And when, therefore, it is said, that the agricultural States who receive no protection, constituting only about *one fourth of the Union, pay three fourths of the revenue*, it is to be understood as the amount which they pay either for revenue, or for protection. And this is true, if there be any truth in figures. But we have more palpable evidence of the withering and desolating influence of this system, upon the agricultural States. The destruction of the price of our agricultural products, of our property, and of our labor: the constant tide of emigration which is depopulating our State; and that general decay and ruin every where visible, are melancholy monuments of its folly, wickedness, and oppression.

From this view of the subject, it will be seen why it is the policy of the manufacturing States to throw the whole burthen of the government upon the protected articles, and to exempt from taxation, altogether, the unprotected articles. In the one case, for every dollar they pay for revenue, they get two in return for protection, from their neighbors. In the other case, they pay in common with us as consumers, and get nothing in return. Where taxes are to be paid, they are very anxious to remove them altogether; but where they are to be received by them, it is a standing article in their political faith, that high taxes make low goods!

The only change, therefore, which has been made in the Tariff, is to allow these unprotected articles to come in free of duty, while the odious principle of protection is retained, in all its vigor and oppression. *In fact, the Tariff is now, solely and exclusively, one for protection.* It has no revenue features in it. *The articles which are the most appropriate subjects of taxation for revenue, are exempted from duty altogether.* Upon the protected article, there is no substantial reduction. In some instances, there is a real increase. There is an apparent reduction on those articles, of something more than half a million; but that reduction is counterbalanced by other provisions in the bill. The duties heretofore paid upon *a long credit*, are now to be paid in *cash*, or upon a short credit; and the pound sterling, heretofore valued at *four hundred and forty-four cents*, is to now be estimated at *four hundred and eighty cents*. Apply these provisions to every article, and it will be found in every instance, that the reduction is more apparent than real, and that the enormous amount paid by us for protection will be the same. In proof of this, I will refer to one important article, that of woollen goods. The duty under the act of 1828, was nominally forty-five per cent. In consequence of the *minimum* principle, it was really fifty-five. Under the bill of this session, it is fixed at fifty per cent. But the duties being paid in cash is equal to *ten per cent.*, and the change in the pound sterling is equal to *eight per cent.*, which makes the duty really *fifty nine per cent.*, instead of *fifty*—shewing an actual increase in the present amount of tax and protection of four per cent! And yet we were told that this interest was less protected than any other. Where then is the boasted compromise and concession on the part of the manufactures? It is said, they have granted us the privilege of importing our coarse negro cottons and negro blankets at 5 per cent. But this was no concession, because they manufacture none of those articles; and had, therefore, no interest in their protection. But suppose it were, what they call it, a boon to the South, it is not half equal to the boon which they have taken to themselves—the privilege of importing a certain quality of raw wool and all their dye stuff, *entirely free of duty*. When, therefore, the majority in Congress were compelled to reduce the revenue—when they had framed a bill to suit their own interest and their own views—when the principles and provisions of that bill were totally inconsistent with the spirit of a free government, and destructive of the rights and interests of the agricultural States; and when too, this was presented to the South as a compromise, and intended to become the permanent system of the country, I felt that it was an insult to my understanding, and a mockery of justice to ask me to support it. I may be compelled to submit to it, but I could not consent to take the yoke by my own act; much less could I consent to impose it upon a people, who had generously confided to me their dearest interest and most sacred rights. Some of my friends voted for this bill, most honestly I know, because they believed it something better than the tariff of 1826, and under the hope that, in a few years, it would be modified. I thought differently. Time will shew. One thing is very certain: if the people of the South acquiesce in it, no other portion of the Union has any cause to complain of it. No other portion of the Union will ever consent to a modification.

What, then, is the system which this government is about to impose upon us? *It is substantially a system of protection*, by which the wealth of one portion of the Union is to be transferred into the pockets of another—bounties conferred upon one section, by imposing burthens upon another—protection given to the labor of one State, by depressing that of another. Let us look at its practical injustice. We are an agricultural people. We cultivate the soil. We can do nothing else. We send our produce abroad. We can find a market for it no where else. We must there exchange it for goods, because all commerce must be reciprocal. When we bring them to our own market, we are compelled to pay a heavy duty before we are allowed to make sale of them. How is it with those States who manufacture? They are allowed to come into our market with the products of their industry, entirely free of duty. This is not all. The government lays a heavy duty upon our imports, for the avowed purpose of enhancing the price of their goods in our market. A southern farmer sends his cotton, wheat, or tobacco, to the North, to exchange for such goods as he is compelled to have. The manufacturer tells him he will give him for his produce the price in the foreign market, deducting the cost and charges of transportation. The planter agrees to take it, and inquires what he can have his manufactures at, such as woollen and cotton goods, salt, sugar, and iron; and is told that he must give the price in the foreign market, with the cost and charges of transportation added, *together with fifty per cent. thereon.* The planter inquires why fifty per cent. is added, and is told, to his deep mortification, that it is given by order of the government, to protect and enrich the labor of the manufacturers! And yet he is compelled to give it. The articles he must have; and he is prohibited, by heavy duties, from trading with the rest of the world. Strip this system of the disguise and mystery which its friends have thrown over it, and this is its practical operation. In reply to our repeated complaints and solemn remonstrances, we have been insultingly told, both on the floor of Congress and elsewhere, *that our labor was not to be placed on the same footing with the labor of other portions of the Union!* Can a system of Government thus marked by such palpable injustice and oppression, be submitted to, by a people professing to be free! It may be submitted to; but we can no longer be said to enjoy that rich inheritance of freedom bequeathed to us by our fathers.

Fellow citizens, I have dwelt much longer on this subject than I could have wished, but not so long as its magnitude and importance demanded. This is an important era in the history of our country. If the great struggle in which we have been engaged, for free trade and the rights of the South, be now lost, all is lost. If it becomes the permanent policy of this government, to tax our industry and the products of our labor, with heavy burthens, for the avowed purpose of protecting and enriching other portions of the Union, then is the equality of rights and of privileges, secured to us by the constitution, an empty name. If it becomes the settled policy of an interested majority in Congress, to destroy our commerce with the world, and thereby the value of our agricultural products, for the avowed purpose of placing us in a state of servile dependence upon our northern brethren, for whatever we have either to sell or to buy, then did our fathers pour out their blood in vain, that they might secure for their children liberty and independence. These are my deliberate opinions. Satisfied of their truth, I have felt it to be my sacred duty, however painful, to express them to you, honestly and frankly. And if, in their expression, you think I have yielded too much to a spirit of dissatisfaction, it must be attributed to my deep rooted devotion to the liberty and constitution of my country, and my anxious fears lest these pure monuments of human wisdom and virtue should be destroyed by the cupidity and avarice of an interested majority in Congress, who hold in their hands the destiny of this Union.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

From the views which I have given of our system of taxation, it may readily be perceived why a majority in Congress look upon taxation as a blessing. To them a national debt is a national blessing; because it affords an excuse for the continuance of high taxes. Under such circumstances, the natural and inevitable consequences must be, that the public expenditures will be improper, prodigal and corrupt. The expenses of this government, in the early period of it, were between two and three millions of dollars. They have now swelled to the enormous amount of thirteen millions. Under the Pension bill and other bills passed at this session, it will not be less than sixteen millions; and but for the manly and patriotic stand, made by the President two years ago, against the wild schemes of expenditure then set on foot, I hazard nothing in saying, it would not have been less at this time, than twenty millions; and the payment of the public debt deferred for years to come.

The two pension bills passed at this session, must incur a very large expenditure. One provides a pension for all revolutionary soldiers, who may have served six months in any capacity, or under any circumstances, without any regard to the amount of their property. To those who may have served two years, it gives, what is termed, full pay for life. The other provides a pension for all persons, who at any time have been wounded in the military services of the country, and have thereby become disabled—with a provision that the invalid soldier, wounded during the revolutionary war, shall be entitled to a double pension; and with the further provision, that the invalid pensioner in all cases, shall draw his pension from the time of his disability. I voted against both these bills. Sincerely desirous of alleviating the sufferings of those who are destitute, and who have served their country faithfully, I could not consent to tax the destitute widow and children of those who are no more, to pension with a full pay for life, or a double pension, those who live in splendor, or are above want. There were other objections to the bills not necessary now to notice. I hope, however, that those who are entitled under the bill, will avail themselves of its benefits. For that purpose, I have distributed through the district, to the public officers and others, a copy of the bill with the necessary instructions. It will afford me great pleasure while here, to give any further aid or information in my power. I could mention other wasteful expenditures made during the session, and others which have been prevented only by the salutary *veto* of the President. They all shew, that, while a majority in Congress look upon taxes as a blessing, their expenditures will be improper, prodigal and corrupt.

Under such circumstances, efforts at retrenchment must prove unavailing. *Vetoes* placed by the President upon one class of expenditures will afford only a temporary check, for the same interested majority will invent new waste dams to convey off the public revenue.

BANK OF RHE UNITED STATES.

This institution was chartered in 1816, with a capital stock of thirty-five millions of dollars, seven of which, only was taken by the government, and the balance by individuals. It was created for twenty years, with two years given thereafter, in which to wind up its concerns. Its powers, therefore, expire in 1838. The stockholders petitioned at this session of Congress, to renew the charter for fifteen years, thereby, extending its powers to the year 1851. I thought it inexpedient to re-charter the Bank at this time, and therefore voted against it. The institution possesses vast power, and many exclusive privileges, which are omnipotent for evil, if it chooses to exert them. Prudence and sound policy, therefore, forbid that we should renew and extend those powers, until such time as the interests of the people, and the wants of the government demanded it. That time has not yet arrived. The old Bank of the United States did not apply for a re-charter until the year before its expiration. The Bank of England though its charter expires in a short time, has not yet applied for a renewal. And such institutions every where should be kept in check and upon their good behaviour until the interest of the people, and that of the stockholders calls on us to renew their powers. But no one could shut his eyes to the fact, that the application at this time for a renewal of the bank charter, was a political movement by the enemies of the President to defeat his re election. The bill was therefore, pressed through Congress, up on the eve of an unusually long session, without allowing debate or amendment.—But the President, always fearless in the discharge of his duty, has met it with his objections, and all who will read them dispassionately, must admit that they are triumphant. To me it was no small objection to the institution that it should lend itself to any set of men for political purposes. It created in my mind the most fearful apprehension of what it might hereafter do, when by the extension of its powers to the year 1851, it should feel independent of the people, and therefore regardless alike of their censure or their approbation.

Independent of the time and circumstances under which the bill was passed, I had other strong objections to the principles and provisions of the bill itself. These were the unequal distribution of the stock, most of which has accumulated in the hands of a few individuals in a few of the States—the large amount of stock held by foreigners, and the advantage given to them by the bill over our own citizens, whereby most of the stock must ultimately fall into their hands—the power given to this bank, of thrusting its branches into any of the states, without the consent of the states, and without allowing the states the power of taxing the stock that may be employed within their limits; and the constant drain, which such operations produce upon the people of those states, for the benefit of those who are not residents, and many of whom are citizens of foreign governments. The President in his *veto* message, says:—

"The powers, privileges, and favors bestowed upon it in the original charter, by increasing the value of the stock far above its par value, operated as a gratuity of many millions more. This donation finds no apology in any uncertainty as to the effect of the act. On all hands it is conceded that its passage will increase, at least twenty or thirty per cent. more the market price of the stock, subject to the payment of the annuity of $200,000 per year, secured by the act; thus adding, in a moment, one fourth to its par value. It is not our own citizens only who are to receive the bounty of of our government. More than eight millions of the stock of this bank are held by foreigners. By this act the American Republic proposes virtually to make them a present of some millions of dollars. For these gratuities to foreigners, and to some of our own opulent citizens, the act secures no equivalent whatever. They are the certain gains of the present stockholders under the operation of this act, after making full allowance for the payment of the bonus.

"This seems the less excusable, because some of our citizens, not now stockholders, petitioned that the door of competition might be opened, and offered to take a charter on terms much more favorable to the Government and country.

"If our Government must sell monopolies, it would seem to be its duty to take nothing less than their full value; and if gratuities must be made once in fifteen or twenty years, let them not be bestowed on the subjects of a foreign government, nor upon a designated and favored class of men in our own country. It is but justice and good policy, as far as the nature of the case will admit, to confine our favor to our own fellow-citizens, and let each in his turn enjoy an opportunity to profit by our bounty. In the bearings of the act before me, upon these points, I find ample reasons why it should not become a law.

"It has been urged as an argument in favor of rechartering the present bank, that the calling in its loans will produce great embarrassment and distress. The time allowed to close its concerns is ample; and if it has been well managed, its pressure will be light, and heavy only in case its management has been bad. If, therefore, it shall produce distress, the fault will be its own, and it would furnish a reason against renewing a power which has been so obviously abused. But will there ever be a time when this reason will be less powerful? To acknowledge its force, is to admit that the bank ought to be perpetual; as a consequence, the present stockholders' and those inheriting their rights as successors, be established a privileged order, clothed both with great political power, and enjoying immense pecuniary advantages, from their connection with the Government."

Speaking of the effect of the bill in refusing to allow the states power of taxing the stock which may be employed within their limits; the president holds these just observations:—They are very applicable to North Carolina. Of the small amount of stock held within the state, more than half belongs to two wealthy individuals:—

"As little stock is held in the west, it is obvious that the debt of the people, in that section, to the bank, is principally a debt to the eastern and foreign stockholders; that the interest they pay upon it, is carried into the eastern states, and into Europe; and that it is a burthen upon their industry, and a drain of their currency, which no country can bear without inconvenience and occasional distress. To meet this burden, and equalize the exchange operations of the bank, the amount of specie drawn from those states, through its branches, within the last two years, as shown by its official reports, was about $6,000,000. More than half a million of this amount does not stop in the eastern states, but passes on to Europe to pay the dividends of the foreign stockholders. In the principal of taxation recognized by this act, the western states find no adequate compensation for this perpetual burden on their industry, and drain of their currency. The branch bank at Mobile made last year $95,140; yet, under the provisions of this act, the state of Alabama can raise no revenue from these profitable operations, because not a share of the stock is held by any of her citizens. Mississippi & Missouri are in the same condition in relation to the branches at Natchez and St. Louis; and such in a greater or less degree, is the condition of every western state. The tendency of the plan of taxation which this act proposes, will be to place the whole United States in the same relation to foreign countries which the western states now bear to the eastern. When, by a tax on resident stockholders, the stock of this bank is made worth ten or fifteen per cent, more to foreigners than to residents, most of it will inevitably leave the country.

"Is there no danger to our liberty and independence in a bank, that, in its nature has so little to bind it to our country?—The prosperity of the bank has told us that most of the state banks exist by its forbearance. Should the stock of the bank principally pass into the hands of the subjects of a foreign country, and we should unfortunately become involved in a war with that country, what would be our condition? Of the course which would be pursued by a bank almost wholly owned by the subjects of a foreign power, and managed by those whose interests, if not affections, would run in the same direction there can be no doubt. All its operations within would be in aid of the hostile fleets and armies without. Controlling our currency, receiving our public moneys, and holding thousands of our citizens in dependance, it would be more formidable and dangerous than the naval and military power of the enemy.

"If we must have a bank with private stockholders, every consideration of sound policy, and every impulse of American feeling, admonishes that it should be *purely American*. Its stockholders should be composed exclusively of our own citizens, who, at least, ought to be friendly to our government, and willing to support it in times of difficulty and danger."

These are a few of the arguments urged by the president against re-chartering, at this time, the bank of the United States. To me, they appear unanswerable. The whole document, however, is replete with the sound principles of a well tried republican, and the pure and elevated sentiments of a patriot, who looks with singleness of heart, to the liberty of his country, and dares, under all circumstances, to do his duty.

In conclusion, I cannot but express my deep regret, that subjects of such vital importance, should have been disposed of, at a time when every question has been shaped and made to bend to suit the views of particular parties, in reference to the pending presidential election. I am the more confirmed in my early convictions of the great propriety of so amending the constitution of the United States, as to render a president ineligible to office, for a second term. When, therefore, two years ago, a select committee was raised on this subject, of which I was a member, I joined in reporting a bill, for that purpose. But congress, in refusing to take it up, and act upon it, expressed a decided opinion against the measure. I was then convinced, I am now the more confirmed, that such an amendment in the constitution, is more important to the liberty and happiness of the American people, than the re-election of any man, not excepting our present chief magistrate, in whose patriotism and political integrity I have the most entire confidence, and who has presided over the executive department of the government with distinguished ability and distinguished success.

I am, Fellow-Citizens, with high regard,

Your obedient servant,

A. RENCHER.

The Tariff and the Western Country.

We are glad to find that the people of the West are beginning to see that their true interests lie in opposing a policy which stops the tide of emigration. The Illinois Advocate of a late date, says:

The people of the South are *oppressed*, and that, too, for the *benefit*, not of the people, but the great capitalists of the East;—so surely as they refuse justice to the South, just so surely they seal the eventual destruction of their manufacturing establishments. To say nothing of the nullification doctrine of the South the West is beginning to inquire for whose benefit they have been taxed so many millions.

Two years since, there was scarcely a newspaper in the valley of the West, that advocated even a reduction of the Tariff;—but within, the last half year, almost every new paper established in the West is Anti-Tariff, and many of the old ones are beginning to think that the object of the monopolists has been their own interest, rather than the public good.

Alabama Journal.

:O:O:O:O:

BURGUNDY PITCH—*Reputed efficacy in Cholera.*—The following is a somewhat singular extract from a letter dated 28th ult., from a gentleman in Glasgow to his friend in Leith: 'Last night I received from my father, who resides in Frankfort, proclamations from the Prussian and Austrian Governments by which it appears that the annexed plaster is a most complete preventative against the cholera; of 10,000 people who have put them on, not one has ever been attacked, though in the midst of the disease. I have immediately communicated this simple preventative to our Board of Health, who highly approved of it, and are getting them made in thousands. The plaster alluded to, is of Burgundy Pitch, commonly called strengthening plaster; the upper part of a peaked form, to be put on the pit of the stomach, and the lower part expanded, and to cover the abdomen."

A learned professor of Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy, in speaking of the action of rubefacients has made the following remarks:

"It is a principle with regard to the living body, demonstrated by many facts, that where a morbid action exists, it may be often removed by inducing a different action, even of a morbid kind, in the same part, or in parts as contiguous to it as possible; and where the morbid action extends to the whole system, it may be removed by one of a different kind, being excited either generally, or in a particular part of the body."

Burgundy Pitch plasters produce moderate imflamation, and a slight flow of serum, without separating the cuticle as blisters do; and hence, when applied to the abdomen, they give tone and healthy condition to its viscera, by occasioning a deprivation of the morbid action. It is in this manner that the Burgundy pitch plasters counteract the tendency to *cholera*.

Within the last four or five days, (it is believed,) nearly a thousand of the citizens of Washington have fortified themselves with this simple preventative. They are, like Channing's prescription of camphor, *very innocent; and if they do no good, they cannot possibly do any harm.* The facts stated in the letter of a gentleman from Glasgow, are certainly worthy of attention.

U. S. Telegraph.

JACKSON MEETING.

State of North-Carolina,
IREDELL COUNTY.

In pursuance of a public notice; a number of the citizens of Iredell County friendly to the re-election of Genl. ANDREW JACKSON to the next presidency assembled in the Court-House, in the Town of Statesville, on Wednesday the 22d of Aug. 1832.

To which meeting Genl. Geo. L. Davidson was called to the chair. And John Moon, William Haynes and James Thompson were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been briefly and eloquently explained by John Mushat and Samuel King, Esqrs., it was moved and seconded to appoint three suitable persons to draft resolutions for said meeting, whereupon, John [illegible], Esq. King, and Wi[illegible] were appointed [illegible] for a [illegible] minutes, and returned the following preamble and resolutions;

Whereas, it is the right and privilege of the citizens of our free and happy country to assemble together and fearlessly express their opinions on those great and important subjects, whether they relate to the choice of the officers of the Government or the principles upon which it is administered, and whereas the present time appears loudly to call upon the friends of our Republican institutions, to shew themselves, and boldly to come forward to vindicate their institutions, and the character and conduct of those who are faithful and honest in maintaining their purity and duration, and whereas the maintenance of the purity and duration of our Republican institutions does in our opinion much depend on the ensuing Presidential Election, be it therefore resolved as the expression of the sentiments of this meeting.

1*st*, That the wisdom, fidelity and uncorrupted integrity of Genl. ANDREW JACKSON, which during the three past years of his administration, has marked the discharge of the high and important duties of chief magistrate, not only entitle him to our confidence, but place him before the citizens of the United States as a Statesman steady, and successful in maintaining the principles of our free and enviable form of Government which elicits the admiration of the civilized world.

2*nd. Resolved*, That we view the various attempts made previous to the year 1828, and more especially those made since that time, to sink the reputation of ANDREW JACKSON, who is emphatically the man of the people's choice, as springing from dispositions hostile to the spirit of our elective form of Government.

3*d. Resolved*, That we consider the successful negotiations entered into, and advantageous treaties made with France, Denmark, Naples, Mexico, & Columbia, &c. as affording the most undeniable evidence that the present administration, while it has increased the prosperity and augmented the wealth of our own citizens, has also maintained, and even extended its influence among nations abroad.

4*th. Resolved*, That we view the conduct of President A. JACKSON in putting his negative upon the Bill rechartering the Bank of the United States as an exercise guaranteed to him by the Constitution, and that his so doing, notwithstanding the menaces made by his enemies, and the wish of many of his tried friends, offered additional evidence, of that independence and inflexible integrity, which has so strikingly marked his political course: and that we cannot infer in the exercise of this power, any Constitutional objection to a Bank, stripped of those obnoxious features contained in that bill.

5*th, Resolved*, That [illegible] patriotism and fidelity of ANDREW JACKSON, we will use all honourable means to promote his re election to the office of Chief Magistrate.

6*th, Resolved*, That Gen'l. [illegible] Davidson, Wm. F. Cowan, Joseph M. Bogle, Andrew King and James Sloan, be appointed as delegates to meet such persons or delegates as may be appointed by the Counties of Ashe, Wilkes, and Surry, on Tuesday the 11th day of September next (being the Tuesday of Sup'r. Court) at Wilkesborough, for the purpose of nominating an Elector for the District composed of those Counties, to vote for President and Vice President: And in case of either failing to attend, that they name some other person from the County to fill their place.

7*th, Resolved*, That James Thompson, Joseph Murdoch, and Samuel King, Esqrs be appointed a committee to name a suitable number of persons in the several Captain's Companies in the County of Iredell, to act as a committee of vigilance: Col. John McRee, Wm. F. Davidson, Capt. H. McCalchy, Capt. John A. Flemming, W. C. Worke, J. Rickard, Robert Phillips, Wm. F. Watts, Jacbon Boston, Saml. R. Bell, Franklin Bell, D Waddle, B. Knox, jr. Robert S. Hall, Alex'r. Barr, Scarlett Glasscock, D. Fitzgerald, Notey Tomlinson, Samuel Tomlinson, Capt. Joseph Allison, John Luck, Wm. Calahan Samuel Welch, Wm. Butler, Capt. G. Denny, Ja. Armstrong, John McClelland, Hosea Redman, Jas. McHargue, Esq. Col. Milton Campbell, Alex'r. Lawrance, Capt. Isaac McLeary, Capt. Hiram Ball, Capt. Landy P. White, John Redman, Jno. Bennett, James Locke, Joseph M. Bogle, Maj. Solomon Lowdermilk, Maj. Wm. Gaither, Wm. Bogle, Nicholas Norton, John Miller, Henry Smith, Esq. James Guy, Capt. John Feimster, Thomas James, J. Moore, Esq. Wm. McErwin, James I. Turner, James Clark, Henry Bassel, John Young, Jacob Thomas, Hugh Jones, Wm. Mertow, Andrew Steele, David Clotfelter, Joseph Byers, Esq. Capt. Jas. S. Byers, Elam Templeton, Hiram T. Sloan, Esqr. James McNally, Samuel Sloan, James McPherson, Dr. Joel Houston, David McCreary, Givins White, Piercephall Campbell, Esq. Wm. Masson, Esq. Theophilus Campbell, John Woods, Jacob Fipps and Eli Chambers.

On motion by Samuel King, Esq.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and that they request the publishing thereof, in the Salisbury papers.

GEO. L. DAVIDSON, Ch'n.

JOHN MOON,
JAMES THOMPSON,
WILL. HAYNES, } *Secretaries.*

A certain *tale*, which we shall not now relate, seems *to have stuck in the craw of* Mr. Buckner.—"Run for a Doctor—he's *a gone horse.*" *Kentucky Gazette.*

VIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

SALISBURY,

SEPT. 3, 1832.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JACKSON

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

PHILIP P. BARBOUR

OF VIRGINIA.

We are indebted to the politeness of a much valued friend, for the following particulars of the election in Macon County:

Senate. Benjamin J. Brittain; *Commons.* James Whitaker and Aseph Enloe. *State of the Poll.* Brittain, 88, Guynn, 72. Whitaker, 363, Enloe, 426, Tatham, 426 There being a tie, the casting vote of the Sheriff was given to Enloe, making 427. These two gentlemen, were within one of being tied last year.

Sheriff. Bynum W. Bell, 387, James Fruit, 337. These gentlemen being also tied.—The County Court, of course, must decide the contest.

This presents a scene of the closest voting, perhaps ever witnessed in any county in this State, or elsewhere.

THE ELECTIONS.

As soon as all the returns are received, we will present to our readers a correct list of the names of all the members elect, from each county in the state. We see that there are a great number of new members, which is the case every year. Rotation in office is one of the principles of our government.

VICTORY IN KENTUCKY.

Notwithstanding the powerful influence of the Banks in Kentucky, the *Jackson candidate* for the office of Governor, is elected. All the returns have not yet been received, but there remains no doubt of the success of Mr. Breathitt.

This gives a stronger assurance that in November, the State will go for *Jackson* against *H. Clay.*

The elections, in ALABAMA, are just over, and the returns so far as received, show that not *one Tariff* man has been elected. The excitement in Alabama against this system of plunder, is deep and strong.

In GEORGIA, there seems to be a general movement of the people against the system. Great meetings have been held in many of the counties, and others are daily getting up, when the people attend by thousands and protest against the Tariff taxes. This is as it should be;—for, if the PEOPLE do not raise their voices, in vain may our members of Congress remonstrate, speak, plead and beg: The *Tariff majority* laugh at them, and say, why do you make so much fuss? Is not Georgia, more to be satisfied with the Tariff?—and, as long as they think the PEOPLE are satisfied, so long will they keep the taxes on.

CLAY-TARIFF MEETING.

Formal notice had been given for several weeks in the "Yadkin & Catawba Journal," that a *Clay meeting*, would be held in this place on Tuesday of August Court;—but when Tuesday came, no meeting took place. Here, were the Clay men from every part of the County, (not very many to be sure.) waiting to show their zeal in favor of their favorite, and of the Tariff, but they had to go home without doing so. Nor, was any explanation given why the meeting did not take place. That seemed to be a mystery known only to a few. It was however, suspected that there was some good reason for it, and that it would show itself before the week was out. Accordingly, the *cause* is now apparent, and the whole scheme is laid open.

The Clay men, finding that they would cut rather a small figure, simply as *Clay men*, hoped by crying out "*Nullification*, and *dis-Union*," to entrap the people into their schemes. But the people, have heard the cry of *wolf! wolf!* before now, and they know, that these Clay-Tariffites, (open, and disguised) like the boy in the fable, are rather too much given to raising false alarms, to be always believed. The scheme, is too shallow.

These men, attended the *Anti-Tariff Jackson* meeting held in the Court House on Thursday of Court, with a pre-concerted plan to break it up if they could, and in case they could not, then by long speeches to keep it until in the night, with the hope that the people would get tired, and go off;—but in this deep scheme, they were defeated; their own violence, opened the eyes of the people, and the Free-men of Rowan, gave them a most glorious defeat. What next? Now comes the next maneuver; *to wit*, to call a meeting of *all persons* in favor of reducing the Tariff and against "*Nullification and dis-union*;" and the paper containing this notice, is signed by every leading *Clay man* in the County, and by a few others, who, either on account of Jackson's veto on the bank, have become disaffected to the old Patriot, or, who from some other cause have joined themselves to the *Clay* and *Tariff* party.

THEY, in favour of a *reduction* of the Tariff? Really when did they become converted,—we could name men on that list, who are whole-hog Tariff-men, and who have *contended* that the *South* ought to be satisfied with the act of the last session, which takes the duties off of *Silks, Satins, wines*, and other *luxuries*, and increases the burdens of the *South* about 1½ millions of dollars, on the *necessaries* of life,—now they wish to hold out the idea, that they wish a *reduction*! If, they really, are in favor of a *reduction*, why did they try to break up a meeting whose *sole* and *avowed* object was to get up *memorials* to Congress, "in plain, manly, but respectful language," petitioning Congress to *reduce* the duties? The answer is clear,—if they wish a *reduction*, at all, it is such a one, as *Mr. Clay*, and *John Q. Adams*" contend for; that is;—for a reduction of the duties on *silk, wines, jewelry, frankincense, perfumery, pictures on marble*, and all the other *luxuries* of life used by the rich; while on *iron, salt, sugar, molasses, nails, coarse cotton, coarse woollen goods*, and on all the *necessaries* of life such as are used by the people generally, they wish no reduction.

But, they also invite all opposed to "Nullification and Disunion," to come!—Really, now this is a very shallow artifice!—too much so, to take the Jackson party in with. If they had invited all those *opposed* to reducing the taxes, it would have come nearer the mark.

With what sort of a face, can any man who respects truth, accuse the meeting, held on Thursday of Court, with being in favor of "Nullification or Disunion?" Was it in Mr. Fisher's address?—No. For he expressly pronounced the charge when made, *untrue* and *false*!—Is it in the *Resolutions* adopted by the meeting?—No, it is not them, for these resolutions only recommend a *memorial* to Congress, asking for relief. Is it "Nullification and Disunion," to PETITION Congress for relief in our distress?—If so, then indeed, we have become a miserable set of people. The Federal Constitution itself, and our bill of rights, both declare that the people shall have the right to assemble together to consult on public affairs, and PETITION for redress of grievances; but when the people of Rowan, meet together to exercise this privilege, schemes are formed to *break them up*, and when this fails, then to denounce them as *enemies of the Union.*

Will the friends of equal rights, the real friends of the Union, all the Jackson party, be imposed upon by such shallow artifices as these —*Clay men! Tariff men?* to call a meeting for *reducing* the Tariff!—What shall we next hear of?

Mr. RENCHER'S Circular to his Constituents

The Circular of Mr. Rencher will be found in this week's paper, and we recommend it to the attentive perusal of his constituents and to all others. It is a most excellent address, written with perspicuity, and glows with the spirit of patriotism.

Mr. Rencher shows most conclusively that the people of the U. States pay at least 60 millions of dollars to *protect* the manufactures of the North? No wonder these monopolists *flourish*; no wonder the South is *declining!*

It is a fact, that every member of Congress from North Carolina, (as well as from the other Southern States except Louisiana,) is decidedly against the Tariff-system, and insists on a reduction; and yet; here in North Carolina,—in the midst of all the sufferings of the South, we find a PARTY who wish to see the burdens continued on the people;—who wish to see taxes on taxes collected out of the pockets of the people of North Carolina, to be distributed as bounties to the rich manufacturers of the New England States.

Nor, are they content quietly to entertain these principles; but when the people meet in peaceable assembly to *petition* Congress to *reduce* the taxes, these men club together for the purpose of disturbing their deliberations, and breaking up the meeting; and, then whisper about and laugh at the disorder they occasioned among the Jackson, Anti-Tariff men!

But, the people will understand all these things after a while.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Recent accounts from Europe, look a little like war. The Cholera, has broken out in Paris worse than ever. On the 18th of July there were no less than 205 deaths. The King of Spain, was said to be seriously indisposed, in consequence of which the whole court was in great alarm. If he had died 20 years ago, it would have a blessing to mankind, and to poor Spain in particular.

A violent Insurrection had broken out in Bavaria, and the Despots of Austria, Russia, Prussia &c. it is said have formed a league to put down *liberal principles* in Europe.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Indian war may be said to be at an end. Black-Hawk's army has been broken up,—killed, and captured.

THE CROPS.

Before the recent rains set in, the prospect of crops in this part of the country was discouraging beyond all former examples. The alarm became general that there would be an entire failure of the corn crop; and so great was the alarm for a time, you could not buy a bushel of corn at scarcely any price. But now, how changed is the prospect:—The rains came,—the corn took a new start, and now we have the promise of a most abundant crop.

Thus it may be truly said—

In danger's dark extremity
Oft succour draws, from Heaven.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Craige,

In the last "Carolina Watchman" I observe a perverted and most ridiculous report of the proceedings of the Anti-Tariff meeting of the 23rd. The Editor has made an attempt at ridicule, encouraged doubtless, by the success which followed some similar attempts of his on the day of the meeting. Mr. Jones unable to sustain himself by argument in his defence of the Tariff, betook himself to anecdote, he told several without being able to move the gravity of the house; his last however we must in candour say, was succeeded by a general roar of laughter; but we think it illiberal in Mr. J. to arrogate to himself the entire credit of amusing the meeting, when in our opinion at least one half should be attributed to the opportune appearance of a second candidate for the floor—*not a member of the Temperance Society.*

The "Watchman" amongst other things is very careful that the public should know that *he* played rather a conspicuous part on that day—by telling us that Mr. J's speech will be published—Mr. J. was cheered &c. We are pleased to see that there is little danger of the gentlemens modesty keeping him in the shade—it is a troublesome virtue to an Editor.

We could, however, have borne with the gentlemans egotism, and even the many smart-things he has said would have been tolerable, had he have confined himself to the truth, and given a plain intelligible history of the meeting. Why did he not do this? Obviously in my opinion, because, he knew that an intelligent and unprejudiced community must frown upon the attempts that were made by himself and his co-adjutors to twhart the purposes of a public meeting called by a large and respectable number of the citizens of Rowan and, he ingeniously endeavours, by an exertion of his powers of ridicule, to divert the observation of his readers from this circumstance, so discreditable to him and his party.

If Mr. J. is a Jackson man and opposed to the Tariff as he says he is, why did he not attend the first meeting on the 4th of July? He was in this place at the time, and to my knowledge, was desired repeatedly to go into the C. House and take a part. Had he have done so, he would in all probability have been chosen orator, (as Mr. Fisher accepted of the appointment with extreme reluctance) and have had an opportunity of addressing the people of Rowan without giving rise to any riot or disorder.

No, this did not suit his purpose. He must hold himself aloof yet awhile, & in the interim, get out the impression that certain individuals in Salisbury were verging towards nullification, hoping thereby to prejudice the minds of the people, and prevent their attending. In this he did not succeed, and he now knows to his mortification, that there is too much good sense and independence in the county of Rowan, to be swayed by him and *others*, who would gladly have rule in this free land. Defeated in his first object, he carries his efforts still further, and tries to embarrass the proceedings of the meeting by proposing a string of resolutions denouncing nullification, as a prelude to Mr. Fishers against the tariff. This was a very happy idea, and if orginal, would have reflected considerable credit on Mr. J's invention, but by reference to the proceedings of a meeting in Athens, Georgia, it will be seen that it is second-handed. I ask Mr. Jones where was the necessity of his anti-nullification resolutions? was there any thing in the meeting that savoured of this South Carolina heresy as he would call it. Is there a man in Salisbury, or in the county, who professes himself a nullifier? Is Mr. Fisher a nullifier? He is not. On the contrary, he stated distinctly in his address that if every man, woman, & child in North Carolina were to say nullify. He would say no. This being the case, we are obliged to say, that his resolutions were entirely uncalled for and unseasonable, and the adoption of them would have been an admission that nullification was amongst us.

But to be plain, the secret of Mr. Jones' conduct throughout that day, is, that he is a Tariffite. He knew that this odious system of oppression, would be ably examined and exposed—he knew the effect it must have upon the minds of the people when properly understood, and viewed in its naked deformity; and a friend to the system, he bent his whole power to prevent its examination. Every person who heard Mr. J's speech, must be convinced, that he is a thorough-paced Tariff man, and for the information of those who did not hear him, I will say, that every argument advanced by him, I can produce from the report of a Tariff committee. Doff your false colors, and say that you are a friend to the Tariff—a friend to a system that is reducing us to a state of vassalage—and we will know how to take you.

JOE PHILLIPS.

Mr. Editor:

I saw a piece in Hammy's paper signed by "Deputy sheriff," John A. Meroney about Mr. Fishers' speech, and about pouring oil on the people of South Carolina. Now I heard Mr. Fishers' speech, and all of them, and it is very plain, that the Deputy either knows nothing about the matter, or is trying to misrepresent it. What Mr. Fisher said, was that if the people of North Carolina would stand forward and present dignified, but respectful *memorials* to Congress at their next session, it would not only have great weight with that body, but it might like oil poured on the waves, have a tendency to calm the agitations further South—in South Carolina, in Georgia, and in Alabama;—But the Deputy fancied that this idea about oil was "Nullification and Disunion," truly he has a monstrous fear of "*Nullification.*" and well he may, for the people "*Nullified*" him in style at the last election. The sort of Nullification the people gave him at the poles, is the only sort the *Jackson men* in Rowan are in favor of, and yet the *Clay-Tariff* men would wish to make us believe otherwise, but the people know them, and some of us know the Deputy.

NO MAN'S TOOL.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Questions in Arithmetic.

By a School Master for his pupils; but any person may work the sums, that can, and all who are skilled in figures are requested to work them.

The revenue of the Government raised by taxes out of the pockets of the people is 28 millions of dollars, annually or thereabouts: but it only requires about 10 millions of this to support Government, which of course leaves a surplus of 18 millions of dollars every year.

QUESTION.—How many four horse waggons, each loaded with *three thousand weight* of hard dollars will it take to haul the whole 18 millions from the *South to the North*;—every *sixteen* dollars, will weigh one pound?

QUESTION.—How long would it take David F. Caldwell, H. C. Jones, and Saml. Silliman, (the leaders of the Tariff party in Salisbury) to count these 18 millions if placed before them in hard dollars, each counting 100 in a minute? and how long, would it take Saml. Silliman to count the whole (Sundays' excepted) by himself?

QUESTION.—If these 18 millions of dollars were laid touching each other in a straight line, how many miles would they extend?

Note by the Editor.—Some scholar will please furnish the answers for our next paper.

LATER FROM THE WEST.

The Editors of the New York Journal of Commerce have been favored with the following extract of a letter, dated

BELVILLE, near St. Louis, Aug. 9.

"The steamboat Warrior, Captain Throckmorton, arrived this morning (Aug. 9.) at St. Louis, and reports that on her way from St. Peter's to Prairie du Chien, with sixteen U. S. troops and one officer on board, he encountered the whole of "Black Hawk's" Indians crossing the Mississippi.

The Warrior, on coming up with them, immediately "run into, and run down" several of their rafts, and drowned, shot, and took prisoners, about three hundred Indians. Generals Dodge and Henry came up immediately to whom the Warrior gave up her prisoners.

Hymeneal.

MARRIED, in this county, on Thursday the 17th inst. by Jesse W. Walton, Esq. Mr. John Ketchie to Miss Anny Cauble.

DIED,

In this Town, on Saturday the 25th ult., *Mr. JAMES B. HAMPTON*, in the 32nd year of his age.

MARKETS.

SALISBURY	Sept. 1,	1832.
Cotton in seed		2. 00
Do. clean	8,50 to	9,00
Corn		40
Oats		20
Sugar	9 to	11
Coffee	18 to	20
Salt	$1.	12
Iron	4 to	5
Molasses		30
Beeswax		18
Tallow		8
Flour	$3.00	3,25
Brandy		47
Whiskey	25 a	30
Nails	9 to	10
Loaf Sugar	18 to	20
Lead	8 to	10
South Carolina money discount	1 to	1½
Georgia do.	2 to	3

CHERAW Aug. 23, 1832.

Brandy, Peach	gal.		50
Apple		40	45
Bagging	yd.	16	17
Bacon	lb.	8	8½
Cotton		8	8½
Corn	bush.	65	70
Coffee	lb.	16	18
Flour (from Wag.)	bbl.	$5	$5 1-2
Molasses	gal.	37 1-2	40
Salt (in bulk)	bush.		75
Sugar		8	10
Whiskey	gal.	30	35
Wheat	bush.		75

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 24.

Brandy, Apple per gal.	50 to	55
Do Peach,	62½	
Bacon	7¾ a	8
Corn	58 a	60
Cotton, 10lbs	8½ to	8¾
Flour new,	$5 to	5 75
Salt	70 to	75
Iron	4 50 to	5
Sugar, Brown	7½ to	9½
Coffee	13½ to	15
Molasses	30 to	32
Flaxseed	90 to	$1 00
Wheat	90 to	95
Whiskey	28 to	32

SPORTS of the TURF.

THE Races over the SALISBURY TURF, will commence on the first Thursday in November next, and continue three days. First day, three mile Heats, purse $225. Second day, two mile heats, purse $175. Third day, Handy Cap Purse, three best in five, for the entrance money of the preceding days, free for any horse. To be governed by the rules of the New-Market Course. 9:47

JOHN H. HARDIE, *Sec.*

FAYETTEVILLE, *July* 1832.

THE undersigned having re-established himself in his former line of business, with convenient and spacious Stores for the reception of Merchandise and Produce, offers his services to the Public, as Factor and Forwarding Agent. His extensive correspondence in all the European and American Markets, and long experimental acquaintance with the Trade of Fayetteville, particularly with the Cotton Trade, afford advantages which he flatters himself will, when united to strict attention, secure to him a reasonable portion of business; especially the commands of his old friends and customers. 3t41PD

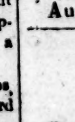
DUNCAN THOMPSON.

BOOKS,

THOSE Gentlemen, who have books belonging to my Office are respectfully requested to return them, particularly Walker's large Dictionary and the 2, vol. of Murphy's reports, in which book is written the name of A. R. Ruffin Esq.

38tf JOHN GILES.

August 26th, 1832.



DR. A. BLUMENAU.

MOST Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has removed his Office to LEXINGTON, N. C. where he has re-commenced the practice of **Medicine, Surgery,** and **Obstetricks.** Calls may be left at the Store of Messrs. Henly & Hunt.

3t40 PAID.

DR. ISHBEL SMITH.

IN a letter received by a friend, dated at Paris in April last, Doct. Smith requests that his respects be presented to his former patrons, and the citizens of Rowan in general, and to inform them that he expects to reach home in time to resume his practice of Medicine, by the first of August, or sooner.

He will occupy his room on Main Street near the Store of Messrs. Hackett & Lemly. 29tf

Mary Bell vs. William Bell: } *Petition for Divorce.*

THE defendant WILLIAM BELL will take notice that the Deposition of DANIEL WHITE will be taken on the eighth day of September next, at Zachariah Reed's Store, Union District, State of South Carolina, to be had as evidence on behalf of the Petitioner in the above mentioned case,—and that on Saturday, the fifteenth day of September next, the depositions of Hannah Arnold and others will be taken at the house of Isaac Jackson, in the county of Randolph, State of North Carolina, to be had as evidence on behalf of the Petitioner, on the trial of the above cause. 3t39

NEW FANCY SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

HACKETT & LEMLY

ARE now receiving and opening a general assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

selected with great care from the markets of New-York and Philadelphia of the latest importations. Their stock consists in part of

Superfine Blue and Black cloths
Do. Brown & Brown olive do.
Do. invisible Green do.
Fancy Cassimeres, Sattinetts & black lastings,
Merino do's., Brochellas and circassians,
Brown do's., Mixed Erminette,
Yellow Nankeen and linen checks,
French and plaid Drillings,
Mexican mixture, Grass linen,
English cassinetts, German & Irish linens,
Linen Table and towel diaper, &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Marseilles, and Velentia Vestings,

A GREAT VARIETY OF FANCY

Prints, Ginghams and Muslins,
Tickings, Bleached and Brown,
Sheetings and Shirtings,
Furniture dimity and Cotton fringes,
Black Italian Silk,
Sarsenet & sarsinet do.
Blue black silk cambletts,
Chs. gros de Naples,
Milanese and de Romania Gause,
Pongee, flag and bandana Handkerchiefs,
Crimson Pongee do.
Fancy Gause and Crape do.
Scarfs, silk sattin, and rich figured vestings,
Silk and cotton Hosiery,

A GREAT VARIETY of RICH

Fancy bonnet, belt and cap ribbons,
Silk aprons,
Linen cambric handkerchiefs, fans, &c.
Diamond Straw Bonnets,
Polish do. do.
Belgian do. do., Palm leaf hats,
Leghorn bonnets, fur and wool do.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Latin and Greek School Books,
Shoes, Morocco skins,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Glass and Crockery-ware, &c. &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Carpenter's Tools, consisting of every article made use of by Carpenters in this part of the Country,
Saddler's Trimmings,
Plated, Brass Jappan, and Prince's mettle,
Harness mounting, coach fringe and lace,
A good assortment of Groceries, &c. &c.

ALL of which, they are determined to sell as low as goods can be had in this part of the country. Purchasers will do well to call and see our stock and hear prices before they buy.

H. & L. are grateful to the Public for their very liberal patronage heretofore, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling goods cheap, to merit a continuance of the same. 28tf

Salisbury, April 28th 1832.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has declined retailing Spirituous Liquors, and all, therefore, who are indebted to him, are requested to make payment by the first of October without further notice, as he is determined to require it. All those who fail to comply with this notice may expect to comply with the law.

3t40 SAMUEL FRALEY.

August, 25th 1832.

COTTON GIN MAKING BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Rowan and adjoining Counties, that he has, again, commenced the Gin-making business in all its various branches, a few doors South of the Court-House, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business on the shortest notice and on the most accomodating terms.—His work shall be done substantial and in a work-man-like manner. As he has a good supply of the best materials on hand, and as he has worked at the business for the last twelve years, with the exception of the last three, he feels no delicacy in pronouncing his work as good as any in the State. He now has and will continue to have a good supply of work on hand, which will enable him to attend to all orders from a distance promptly.

Salisbury, Aug. 23d, 1832.

SAMUEL FRALEY.

N. B. He will also repair Gins on short notice and all distant orders will be punctually attended to.

38tf. S. F.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

Head Quarters Seventh Brigade
OF THE N. C. MILITIA,
Salisbury, 1832.

THE following Regiments of the 7th Brigade of the N. C. Militia, will parade for review and inspection at the following times and places: The 63 or first Rowan Regiment, will parade in the Town of Salisbury on Monday the 24th September, the 88th Regiment at George Ellers, on Tuesday the 25th and the 87th at Hedrick's on Wednesday the 26th.

The "ROWAN TROOPERS" are Commanded to parade in Salisbury, on the 24th September, with the 63rd Reg. 4:41

By order of the Brigadier-General, W. H. KERR.

R. M. CLAYLAND, *Aid-de-Camp.*

LAW NOTICE.

BURTON CRAIGE *will practice law* in the county courts of Rowan. He may, at all times, be found, at the office of the Carolinian. 606

NEW FIRM.

THE subscribers most respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the public generally, that they have purchased the stock of

GOODS

belonging to the late firm of

KYLES & MEEMAN,

all of which they are determined to sell at the

PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK

Prices. By strict attention to business, with a wish to be accomodating, we shall feel grateful for the patronage of our friends, and the people at large—at the old stand. 33tf

JOSIAH HUIE,
JOHN A. CADE.

Salisbury, July 6th 1832.

BUTCHERING!!

John I. Shaver

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has commenced the butchering business in this place. He will have beef in market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, in each week, during the season, or at any other time to suit the convenience of his customers.

☞ Any person having beeves for sale can obtain the highest prices for them, in cash, by applying to the subscriber. J. I. SHAVER.

June 16th 1832. 26tf

MANSION HOTEL.

AT THE CORNER OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber announces to the public generally, and her friends and to the former friends of the Hotel—that she will be happy to accommodate all who may favor her with their patronage. She assures them that her best efforts shall be used to render pleasant the entertainment of all such as may call. Her table will be supplied with the best that the country affords, and her Bar with the choicest liquors.

From the many advantages which this stand affords, together with an unceasing effort to please, she flatters herself, that she will be able to render to all the most ample satisfaction.

MARY ALLEMONG.

☞ *The Office of the Northern & Southern tri weekly Line of Stages, also that of the Cheraw and Lincoln Liner, is at the* MANSION HOUSE.

SALISBURY, August 7, 1832.

6t41

NEW BINDERY.

WITH a view to the more speedy prosecution of their business, the Subscribers have established a

BOOK-BINDERY.

Having procured the best materials from the North, and employed a Workman who comes well recommended, they are prepared to execute on moderate terms, all orders in this line.

Account Books, Records, &c. ruled and made to order; and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best and neatest manner, on reasonable terms.

36tf J. GALES & SON.

Raleigh, Aug. 8, 1832.

W. J. JONES

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Courts of this County, Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus. His office is a few doors below the Court-House.

October 8th, 1832.

REMOVAL.

HARRISS & SHAVER would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed their CARRIAGE-MAKING

ESTABLISHMENT,

to their new Shop two doors below the former residence of Dr. Ferrand, on Water Street, where they are always ready to attend to the calls of their friends, in their line of business; such as the making and repairing of Carriages Gigs, Sulkeys &c.

☞ The blacksmith business is still continued in all its various branches, by JOHN I. SHAVER, at his old stand. 30tf.

New Goods!

DANIEL E. CRESS is just receiving his fall and winter supply of Goods, which with his former stock, comprises every article usually kept in a Country retail store, which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers. The public are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves.

HE also continues the manufacture of STILLS and TIN WARE, warranted to be made of the best materials, and in a superior style of workmanship. Having a very large stock of Tin ware on hand and being determined to sell it at reduced prices merchants would do well to call on him and get their supply.

☞ Old Copper, Pewter, Feathers' Tallow, Beeswax, and Wool, taken in exchange. 60tf

CHARLESTON and CHERAW.

THE STEAM BOAT MACON

CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM having been engaged last summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the coming season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the Expence of Boat.

J. B. CHISOLM.

Charleston Sept. 26, 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accomodations for a few passengers. 93tf

J. B. C.

POETRY.

MY NATIVE ISLE.

Oh! tell me not of fairer lands,
Beneath a brighter sky;
Of streams that roll o'er golden sands,
And flowers that never die!
My native isle! my native isle!
Though bare and bleak thou be;
And scant and cold thy summer smile,
Thou'rt all the world to me!

The flower that on thy mountain's brow,
When wintry winds assail,
Securely sleeps beneath the snow,
Its cold and kindly veil.—
Transplanted to a richer soil,
Where genial breezes play,
In sickly bloom will droop awhile,
Then wither and decay.

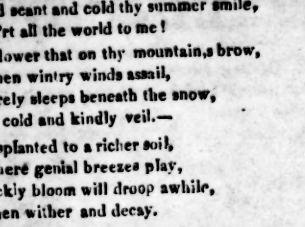
Such, such, thy sheltering embrace,
When storms prevail I feel,
My father's father's resting-place,
Though cold, yet kindly still.
And ah! the flowret's fate were mine,
If doomed from thee to part:—
To sink in sickening slow decline
The canker of the heart.

Love's dearest bands, friendship's strong ties,
That rode my bosom twine—
All past delight, all present joys,
My native isle! are thine!
If all were gone, like summer's dew,
Before the morning beams;
Still friends, that past not, I should view,
In thy wild rocks and streams.

Oh! may they still, thy changeful skies,
Thy clouds, thy mist, be mine!
And the sun that saw my morning rise,
Gleam on my day's decline.
My native isle! my native isle!
Though bleak and bare thou be,
And scant and cold thy summer smile
Thou'rt all the world to me!

Tait's Edinb. Mag.

To view Niagara's Falls one day,
A priest and tailor took their way.
The parcian cries, while wrapp'd in wonder,
And list'ning to the cat'ract's thunder,
"Lord, how thy works amaze our eyes,
And fill our hearts with vast surprise!"
The tailor merely made this note,
"Lah! what a place to sponge a coat!



BY AUTHORITY

LAWS OF THE U. STATES

Passed at the first Session of the Twenty-Second Congress.

No. 70.

AN ACT for the final adjustment of private land claims in Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Recorder of land titles in the State of Missouri, and two commissioners to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to examine all the unconfirmed claims to land in that State, heretofore filed in the office of the said Recorder, according to law, founded upon any incomplete grant, concession, warrant, or order of survey, issued by the authority of France or Spain, prior to the tenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and four; and to class the same so as to show, first, what claims, in their opinion, would in fact, have been confirmed, according to the laws, usages, and customs of the Spanish Government and the practice of the Spanish authorities under them, at New Orleans, if the Government under which said claims originated had continued in Missouri; and secondly, what claims, in their opinion, are destitute of merit, in law or equity, under such laws, usages, customs, and practice of the Spanish authorities aforesaid; and shall also assign their reasons for the opinions so to be given. And in examining and classing such claims, the Recorder and Commissioners shall take into consideration, as well the testimony heretofore taken by the Boards of Commissioners and Recorder of land titles upon those claims, as such other testimony as may be admissible under the rules heretofore existing for taking such testimony before said boards and Recorder: and all such testimony shall be taken within twelve months after after the passage of this act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the office of the Recorder shall be open for the purposes of such examination for the term of two years from the date of the board of the Commissioners and no longer; and the Recorder and Commissioners shall proceed in the examination in a summary manner, without any new application of the claimants; and shall at the commencement of each session of Congress during said term of examination lay before the Commissioner of the General Land Office a report of the claims so classed, stating therein the date and quantity of each, whether there be any, and what, conflicting claims, and the evidence upon which each claim depends, and the authority and power under which the said claim was granted by the Spanish or French Governor, commandant or sub-delegate, to be laid before Congress for their final decision upon the claims contained in such first class.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the final report of the Recorder and Commissioners, the lands contained in the second class shall be subject to sale as other public lands: and the lands contained in the first class shall continue to be reserved from sale as heretofore, until the decision of Congress shall be made thereon: and if the decision of Congress shall be against the claims, or any of them, the lands so decided against shall be, in like manner subject to sale as other public lands: *Provided* that actual settlers being house-keepers upon such lands as are rejected, claiming to hold under such rejected claim or such as may waive their grant shall have the right of pre-emption to enter within the time of the existence of this act not exceeding the quantity of their claim, which in no case shall exceed six hundred and forty acres, to include their improvements who shall give notice and prove their right of pre-emption, and in all things conform to the regulations as have been or may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury under existing laws relative to pre-emption; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury immediately to forward to the several land offices in said State, the manner in which all those who may wish to waive their several grants or claims and avail themselves of the right of pre-emption shall, renounce or release their said grants.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Recorder and Commissioners shall each receive the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to be paid quarter yearly by the United States, in full compensation for their services under this act; and may, when necessary, employ an interpreter of the French or Spanish language, for a reasonable compensation, to be allowed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and paid by the United States.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the heirs of Carlos de Villemont to submit the evidence of their claim to a tract of land in Arkansas Territory, to a place called "Chicot point" to the said Recorder and Commissioners, and it shall be the duty of said Recorder and Commissioners to report upon said claim in the manner that other claims provided for in this act, are to be reported and proceeded upon.

A. STEPHENSON
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.
Approved, July 9. 1832.

ANDREW JACKSON.

No. 71.

AN ACT to finish the re-building of the frigate Macedonian.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of finishing the re-building of the frigate Macedonian, the sum of two hundred and seven thousand, nine hundred and eighty-four dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, July 10, 1832.

No. 72.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act for the relief of purchasers of the public lands that have reverted for non-payment of the purchase money, passed twenty-third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where public lands have been purchased, on which a further credit has been taken under the provisions of the act of the second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, or under any other act of Congress granting relief to the purchasers of the public lands and have reverted to the United States for failure to pay the purchase money, or have been sold by the United States, by reason of such failure to pay, it shall be the duty of the Register of the land office where the purchase was made, to issue upon application, to the person or persons legally entitled to the benefit of payments made previous to such reversion or sale, his, her or their legal representatives or assigns, a certificate for the amount so paid and not refunded, which shall be received and credited as cash in payment of any public lands that may hereafter be sold by the United States in the State or Treasury or Territy in which such original purchase was made.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office and of the Registers as aforesaid, to comform to, and be governed by, the provisions of the act aforesaid, to which this is an amendment, passed the twenty-third day of May, one thousand eight hunered and twenty eight as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted* That where the lands have been relinquished to the United States uuder the provisions of the act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, as aforesaid, or other acts of Congress, and the money paid thereon has, in part been applied in the payment of other lands, if the payment so made on lands retained be less than the amonnt paid on the relinquished lands when such excess exceeds the sum of ten dollars, it shall be the duty of the Register of the land office where the transfer of payment was made to issue a certificate for such excess to the person or persons entitled thereto, and the manner pointed out in the first section of this act; which certificate shall be received in payment of the purchase of the public lands as pointed out in said section.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That on proof being made, satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury, that any certificate issued under this act, or that has been, or may be, issued under the said act of the twenty-third of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight has been lost or destroyed by accident, he is hereby authorized to issue to the legal owner thereof, a duplicate of such original certificate, which shall be, in all respects as available to the owner, as the original certificate would have been.

Approved, July 9, 1832.

No. 73.

AN ACT to alter the times of holding the district court of the U. S. for the State of Illinois.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the term of the district court for the United States for the district of Illinois, which is now directed by law to be held on the first Monday of May, shall hereafter be held on the fourth Monday of May in each year; and all process which may have issued, or may hereafter issue, returnable on the said first Monday of May, as heretofore directed, shall be held returnable, and be returned, on the fourth Monday of May of each year.

Approved, July 9. 1832.

No. 74

AN ACT to provide for paying certain arrearages for surveys made by naval officers, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for defraying the extra expenses of the officers of the navy, engaged in the survey of our coasts, and harbors, the past and present years, the sum of four thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be applied and expended under the direction and control of the Sec'y. of the Navy.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of four hundred and eighty-seven dollars and eighty cents be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to pay the balance due Lieutenant Charles Wilkes, for purchasing, drafting and superintending the making of astronomical instruments for the exploring expedition; to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, the commander of the Navy Yard at the City of Washington, shall cease to act as Navy Agent; and that portion of the act of the twenty-seventh of March, one thousand eight hundred and four, which made it his duty to do so, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed, and a sepera e and permanent Agent shall be appointed as in other cases, in the same manner, entitled to the same compensation, under the same responsibilities, and be governed by the same laws and regulations which now are, or may hereafter be adopted for other Navy Agents; and it shall be his duty to act as Agent not only for the Navy Yard in this City, but for the Navy Department, under the direction of the Secretary thereof, in the payment of such accounts & c ims as the said Sec'y. may direct.

Approved, July 10, 1832.

No. 75.

AN ACT to provide for re-building the frigate Java, and the sloop Cyane.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifty thousand five hundred dollars, be, and the same is hereby appropriated payable out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of purchasing timber to re-build the frigate Java, and the sloop Cyane.

Approved, July 10, 1832.

No. 76.

AN ACT to provide for completing the Navy Hospital at Norfolk, and the Navy Asylum at Philadelphia, and to furnish them in part.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be paid to the Commissioners of the Navy Hospital Fund, for the use thereof, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

For completing the Navy Hospital at Norfolk, thirty-one thousand dollars.

For providing fixtures furniture, & apparatus thereof, six thousand six hundred dolls.

For completing the Navy Asylum at Phila'd. twenty-seven thousand three hundred dolls.

For providing fixtures, furniture, and apparatus for one wing thereof, six thousand six hundred dolls.

Approved, July 10, 1832.

No. 77.

AN ACT authorizing the construction of Naval Hospitals at the Navy Yards at Charleston Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Pensacola.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby authorised, under the direction of the President of the United States, to cause to be constructed, for the use of the Navy of the United States, proper hospitals at or near each of the following places, to wit: the Navy Yard at Charleston, Massachusetts, the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York, and the Navy Yard Pensacola.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there be, and thereby is, appropriated for the construction of such hospital at Charlestown aforesaid, twenty-six thousand dollars; and at Pensacola, thirty thousand dollars; to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, July 10, 1832.

PROPOSALS.

FOR carrying the Mails of the United States for two years, from the first day of January, 1833, to the 31st day of December, 1834, on the following post routes in North Carolina, will be received at this office until the second day of November next, inclusive; to be decided on the 9th day of November.

2187. From Columbia to Springfield, in Tyrrel County, and back once a week.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 6 *a. m.* arrive at Springfield same day by 6 *p. m.*

Leave Springfield every Saturday at 6 A. M. arrive at Columbia same day by 6 P. M.

2188. From Kinston to Trenton, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Kinston every Wednesday at 12 noon, arrive at Trenton same day by 6 P. M.

Leave Trenton every Thursday at 6 A. M. arrive at Kinston same day by 12 noon.

2189. From Greenville to Stantonburg, 30 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Greenville every Wednesday at 9 A. M. arrive st Stantonburg same day by 7 P. M.

Leave Stantonburg every Thursday at 5 A. M. arrive at Greenville same day by 2 P. M.

2190. From Gravelly Hill by Lisbon and Taylor's Bridge to Clinton and back, once a week.

Leave Gravelly Hill every Thursday at 6 A M, arrive at Clinton same day by 3 P M.

Leave Clinton every Friday at 6 A M, arrive at Gravelly Hill same day by 3 P M.

2191. From Bedford by Shocco Springs to Warrenton, 28 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Bedford every Thursday at 7 A M, arrive at Warrenton same day by 3 P. M.

Leave Warrenton every Tuesday at 8 A. M. arrive at Bedford same day by 4 P. M.

2192. By Hillsboro' by Picket's Oil Mill, Ths. Beuchairs, Hester's Store, Rich'd. Bullock's and Potter's Bridge to Oxford, 40 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Hillsboro' every Tuesday at 6 A M. arrive at Oxford same day by 6 P. M.

Leave Oxford every Wednesday at 6 A. M. arrive at Hillsboro' same day by 6 P. M.

2193. From Blakely by Stokesburgh to Germantown and back, once a week.

Leave Blakely every Monday at 1 P. M. arrive at Germantown same day by 5 P. M.

Leave Germantown every Monday at 6 A. M. arrive at Blakely same day by 10 A. M.

2194. From Roxboro by Hugh Woods to Black Walnut, Va., 22 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Roxboro every Thursday at 7 A. M. arrive at Black Walnut same day by 1 P M.

Leave Black Walnut every Thursday at 3 1-2 P M, arrive at Roxboro same day by 9 P. M.

2195. From Leasburgh by Hightowers to Caswell c. h., 15 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Leasburgh every Wednesday at 6 A. M. arrive at Caswell c. h., same day by 10 A. M.

Leave Caswell c. h. every Wednesday at 11 A. M. arrive at Leasburgh same day by 3 P. M.

2196. From Rockford by Juddsville to Bower's Store and back, once a week.

Leave Rockford every Thursday at 3 P. M. arrive at Bower's Store next day by 6 P. M.

Leave Bowers' Store every Wednesday at 9 A M, arrive at Rockford next day by 12 noon.

2197. From Concord by Mill Grove and Hickory Grove to Beatty's Ford and back, once a week.

Leave Concord every Wednesday at 6 A. M. arrive at Beatty's Ford same day by 6 P. M.

Leave Beatty's Ford every Thursday at 6 A. M. arrive at Concord same day by 6 P. M.

2198. From Lawrenceville to Wadesboro,' 26 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lawrenceville every Friday at 6 A. M. arrive at Wadesborough same day by 3 P. M.

Leave Wadesboro' every Thursday at 7 A. M. arrive at Lawrenceville same day by 4 P. M.

NOTES.

1. The Post Master General reserves the right to expedite the mails, and to alter the times of their arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contract, by giving an adequate compensation, never exceeding a *pro rata* allowance, for an extra expense which such alteration may require.

2. Seven minutes shall be allowed for Opening and closing the mails, to each office, where no particular time shall be specified, but the Post Master General reserves to himself the right of extending the time.

3. For every ten minutes delay in arriving at any point after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit five dollars. If the delay shall continue beyond the time for the departure of any pending mail, the forfeiture shall be equal to twice the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip. If it shall be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident, of which the Postmaster General shall be the judge, the forfeiture may be reduced to the amount of pay for a trip; but in no case can that amount be remitted. The forfeitures are otherwise unconditional, and will in all cases be enforced.

4. Persons who make proposals will state their prices by the year; payments to be made quarterly; in the months of May, August, November and February, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. None but a free white person shall be employed to carry the mail.

6. Proposals should state whether the person proposes to carry the mail in a 4 horse coach, a 2 horse stage, or otherwise.

7. If the person offering proposals wishes the privilege of carrying newspapers out of the mail, he must state it in his bid; otherwise he cannot enjoy that privilege.

8. Propositions for any improvements in transporting the mail, as to the *manner* of carrying, *increas of expedition*, *extension* of routes, *frequency* of trips, or any other improvements, are invited to be stated in the proposals, and will be duly considered.

9. The number of the route, and its beginning and termination, as advertised, should be stated in every bid; and the proposals, must be sealed, directed to the "General Post Office, office of Mail Contracts;" and Superscribed "*Proposals.*"

The following is a proper form for a proposal:

"*I will convey the mail, agreeably to advertisement, on route No , from to for the yearly compensation of dollars.*"

He must state the place of his residence; and if not a contractor, he must accompany his bid with satisfactory recommendations.

10 The distances, as stated, are estimated, and may not be entirely correct; but if any errors have occurred in relation to them, no increase of compensation will be allowed on that account. The contractor will inform himself on that point.

11. The Postmaster General reserves the right of annulling any contract whenever repeated failures to arrive within the contract time shall occur; or whenever one failure shall happen amounting to the loss of a trip; or whenever any direction which he may give shall not be promptly obeyed.

12. No bid shll be withdrawn after the time for receiving it has expired; and should any person refuse to take a contract at his bid, he shall forfeit all other contracts that he may have with the Department, and be held responsible for all damage that may result from his failure to comply.

13. No contract nor bid can be transferred without the special and written approbation of the Postmaster General; and an assignment of a contract, or bid. without consent, first obtained in writing, shall forfeit it. This rule will never be departed from.

14. If a contractor or his agent violate the Post Office law' or shall transmit commercial intelligence by express more rapidly than the mail, his contract shall be forfeited; and in all cases when a contractor shall run a stage, or other vehicle more rapidly or more frequently than he is required by contract to carry the mail, he shall give the same increased celerity and frequency to the mail, unless the post master Genesal shall otherwise direct, and without increase of compensation.

15. The Posmaster General reserves he right of curtailing or of discontinuing any route, when, in his opinion, the public interest shall require it; and in such case the contract shall cease, so far as relates to the part curtailed, or to the whole if discontinued—an allowance of one month's extra pay being made to the contractor.

16. All contracts for routes embraced in this advertisement shall commence on the first day of January next, and continue two years.

Decisions on bids will be made known on the 9th day of November next.

WILLIAM T. BARRY,
Post Master General.

GENERAL P. O. DEPARTMENT,
11t47 *July* 24, 1832.

JULIUS J. REEVES

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public at large, that he is now receiving and opening at his Store, Rocky Mount, 14 miles West of Salisbury, a handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, &c.

Selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, from the latest importations; and if quality, variety & neatness of style, reduced prices, & close attention to business, be any inducement to purchasers, he hopes to merit a liberal share of their patronage.

June 18th, 1832. 3mt39pd.

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has commenced butchering in this place and that he will continue to butcher during the season. He will have beef in market on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, mornings in each week at from two and a half to 3 1-2, cents per pound.

He would remind those who have beeves to sell that he will give the highest cash price for them at his residence 3 miles north of Salisbury, on the road leading from Salisbury, to Mockesville Jonesville and Wilkesboro.' Pasturage will be furnished gratis to drovers, who may call at his house. 33tf

PETER J. SWINK.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS UNDER THE LAW TO CARRY INTO EFFECT THE CONVENTION WITH FRANCE.

Washington City, August 6, 1832.

THIS being the day appointed by law for the meeting of the Commissioners, one of them attended at the Apartment, provided by the Secretary of State;—and having ascertained that a full meeting of the Board cannot probably be effected before the 3d Monday of September next, in consequence of recent enactment of the law under which the Commissioners has issued, and the distant residences of the other Commissioners named therein; it was

Ordered, That the meeting of the Board stand adjourned to the 3d Monday of September next at noon, at this place. And that the Secretary cause public notice hereof to be given in the Journals authorized to publish the laws of the United States, and in those nearest the residences the several Commissioners.

By order:

JOHN E. FROST,
Secretary.

4t41

The papers authorized to publish the Laws of the United States will publish the above notice as often as their papers may be issued for the first week after its reception, and then once a week till the next meeting of the Board.

Aug. 17—*Sept.* 21*st.*

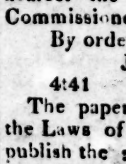
Land for Sale!

THE Subscribers are desirous of selling the tract of Land, formerly owned by Almand Hall, dec'd, 10 miles West of Salisbury, containing 600 acres. There is a good Mill-seat on the land. Those wishing to purchase the land, can call and see it by applying to James C. McConnaughey, in the neighborhood. A reasonable credit will be given.

J. C. McCONNAUGHEY,
WILLIAM McCOY.

Salisbury June 1st. 8t42

Runaway



ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any Jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th. 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

TO CLERKS OF COURTS.

A LARGE RECORD-BOOK, containing ten quires of fine Paper, well bound and neatly ruled, for sale. Apply at this Office.

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office